

Física dos Materiais – 4300502

1º Semestre de 2016

Instituto de Física
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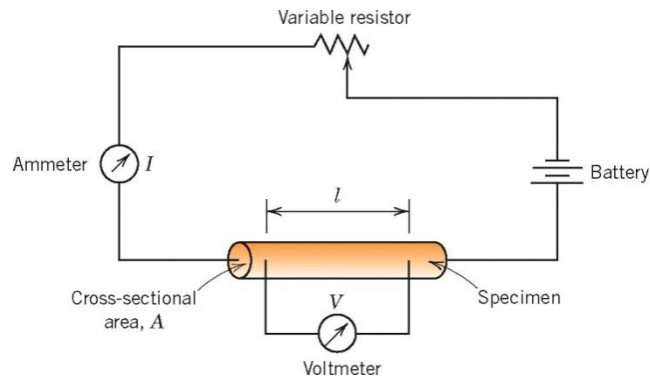
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Propriedades Elétricas

Lei de Ohm $V = RI$



Resistividade

$$\rho = \frac{RA}{l} = \frac{VA}{Il}$$

Condutividade

$$\sigma = \frac{1}{\rho} \quad J = \sigma E$$

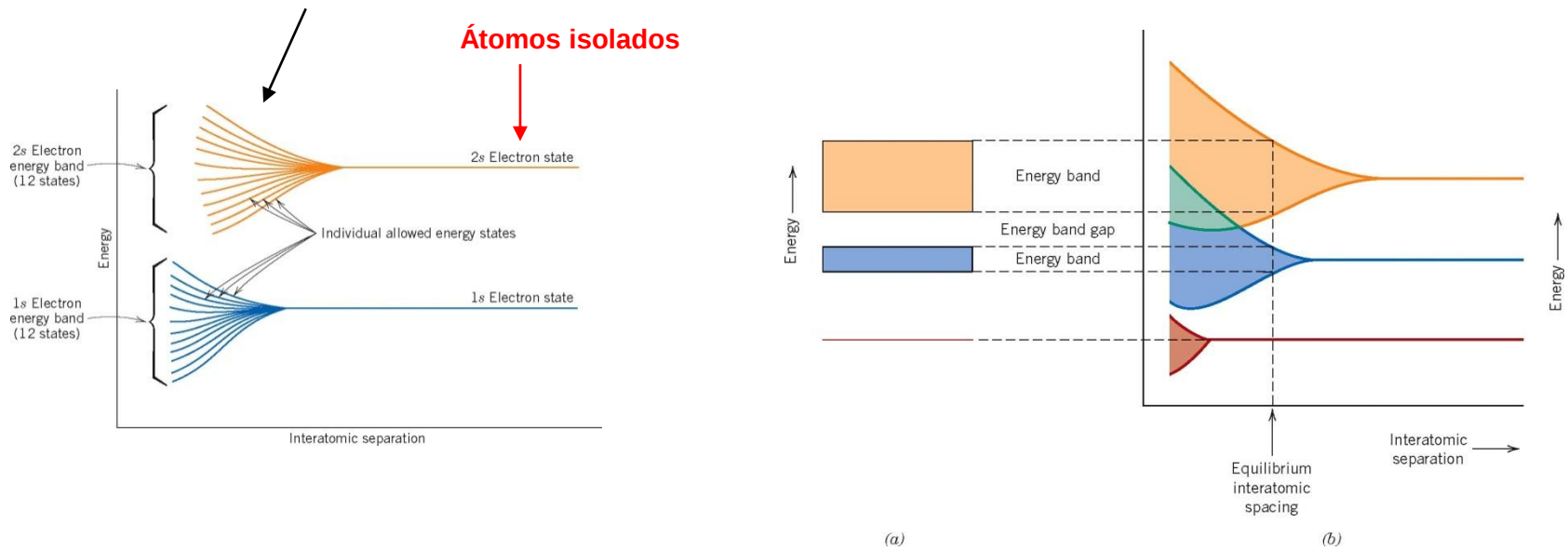
Metais = $\sim 10^7 (\Omega\text{m})^{-1}$

Isolantes = $10^{-10} \sim 10^{-20} (\Omega\text{m})^{-1}$

Semicondutores = $10^{-6} \sim 10^4 (\Omega\text{m})^{-1}$

Propriedades Elétricas

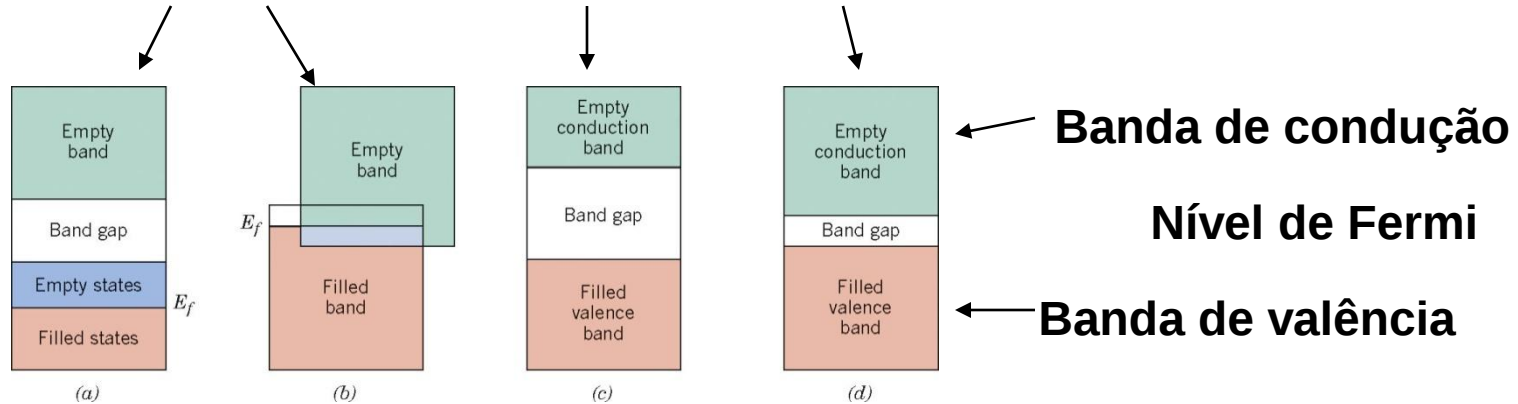
Estrutura de bandas em sólidos



Metais

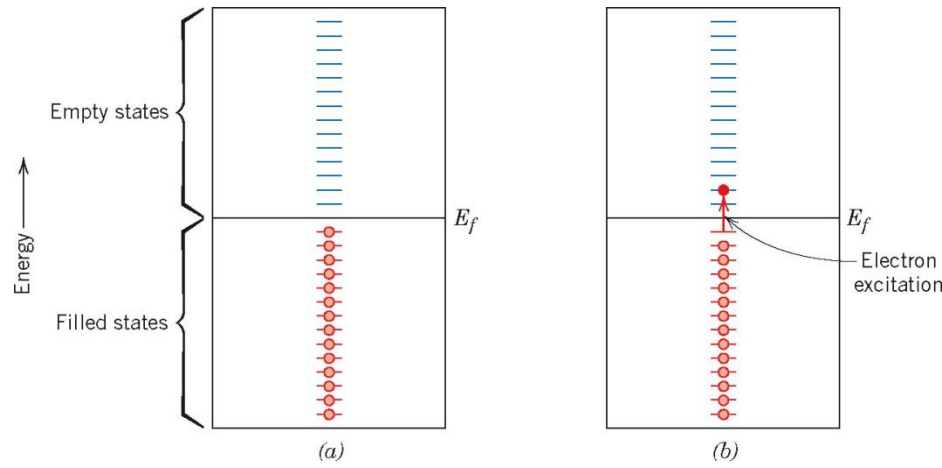
Isolantes

Semicondutores

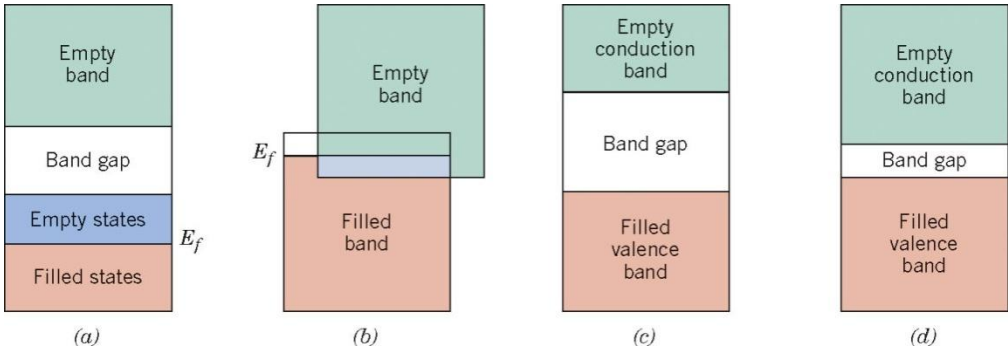
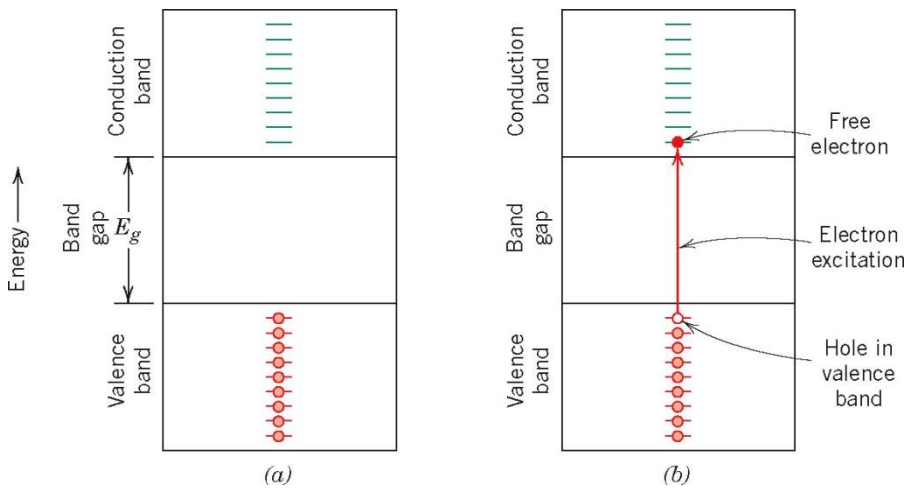


Propriedades Elétricas

Metais

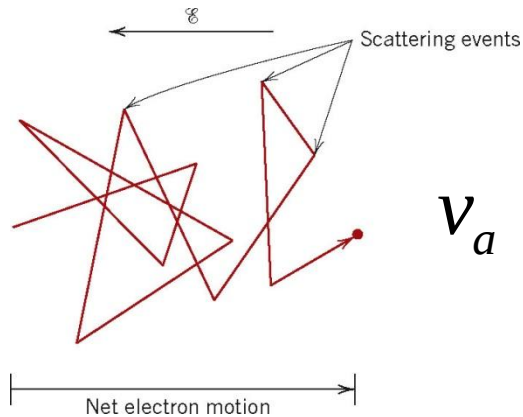


Isolantes e Semicondutores



Propriedades Elétricas

Mobilidade eletrônica (μ)



$$v_d = \mu_e E$$

Condutividade

$$\sigma = n|e|\mu_e$$

Table 18.1 Room-Temperature Electrical Conductivities for Nine Common Metals and Alloys

<i>Metal</i>	<i>Electrical Conductivity</i> [($\Omega\cdot m$) ⁻¹]
Silver	6.8×10^7
Copper	6.0×10^7
Gold	4.3×10^7
Aluminum	3.8×10^7
Brass (70Cu–30Zn)	1.6×10^7
Iron	1.0×10^7
Platinum	0.94×10^7
Plain carbon steel	0.6×10^7
Stainless steel	0.2×10^7

Para metais:

$$\rho = \rho_t + \rho_i + \rho_d$$

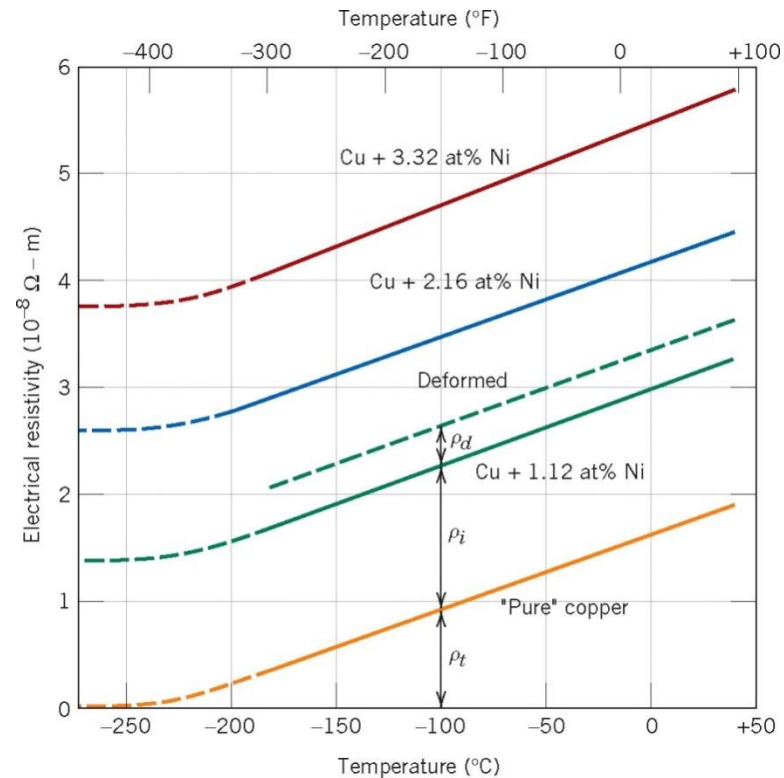
Termos correspondentes à efeitos térmicos, de impurezas e de deformações

Propriedades Elétricas

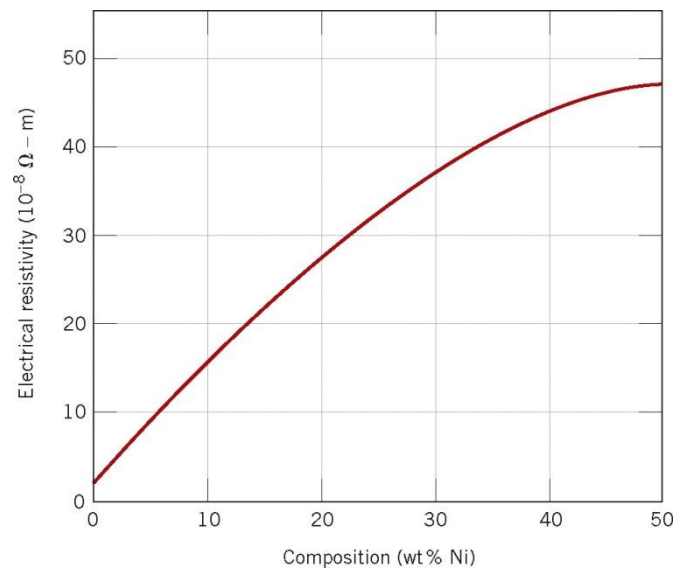
Efeitos de impurezas,
temperatura e
deformação

Solução sólida

$$\rho_i = A c_i (1 - c_i)$$



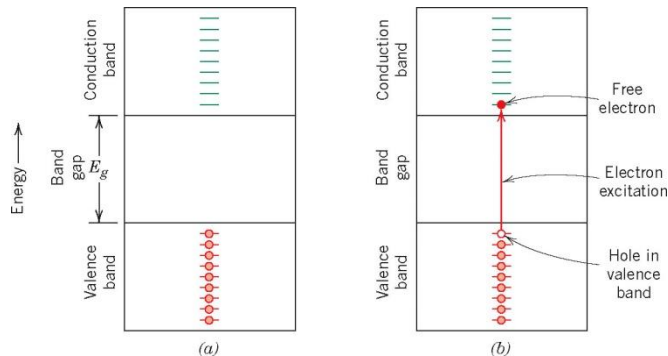
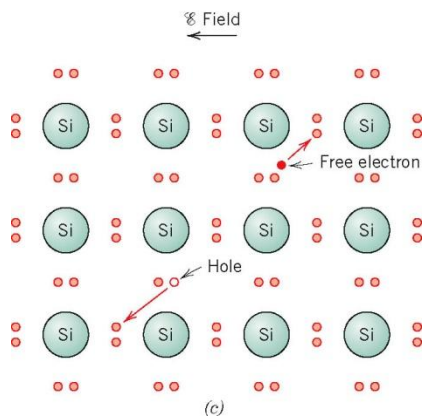
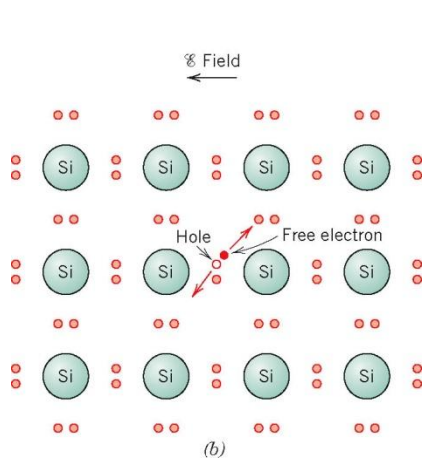
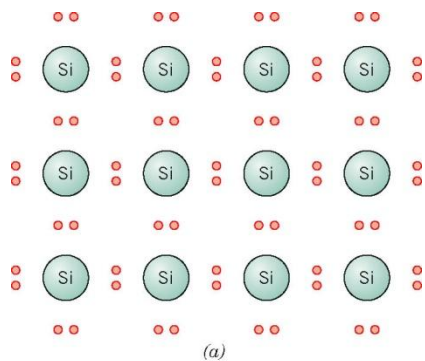
$$\rho_t = \rho_0 + aT$$



Duas fases

$$\rho_i = \rho_a V_a + \rho_b V_b$$

Semicondutores



Condutividade intrínseca

$$\sigma = n|e|\mu_e + p|e|\mu_b$$

Por elétrons e buracos

$$\mu_e > \mu_b$$

Table 12.2 Band Gap Energies, Electron and Hole Mobilities, and Intrinsic Electrical Conductivities at Room Temperature for Semiconducting Materials

Material	Band Gap (eV)	Electrical Conductivity $[(\Omega\cdot m)^{-1}]$	Electron Mobility $(m^2/V\cdot s)$	Hole Mobility $(m^2/V\cdot s)$
Elemental				
Si	1.11	4×10^{-4}	0.14	0.05
Ge	0.67	2.2	0.38	0.18
III-V Compounds				
GaP	2.25	—	0.05	0.002
GaAs	1.42	10^{-6}	0.85	0.45
InSb	0.17	2×10^4	7.7	0.07
II-VI Compounds				
CdS	2.40	—	0.03	—
ZnTe	2.26	—	0.03	0.01

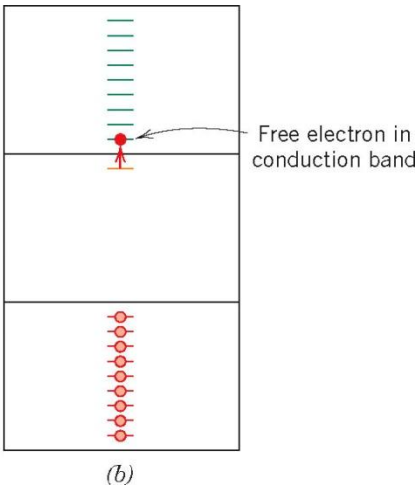
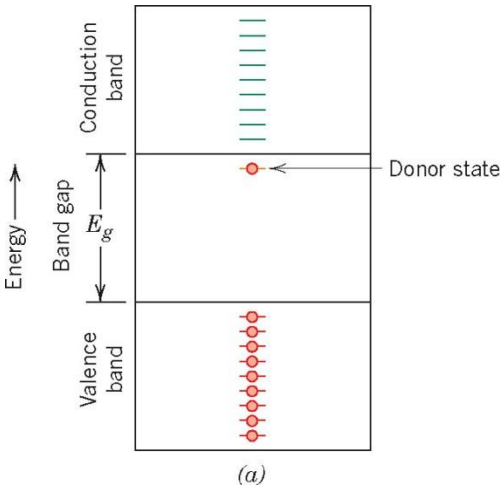
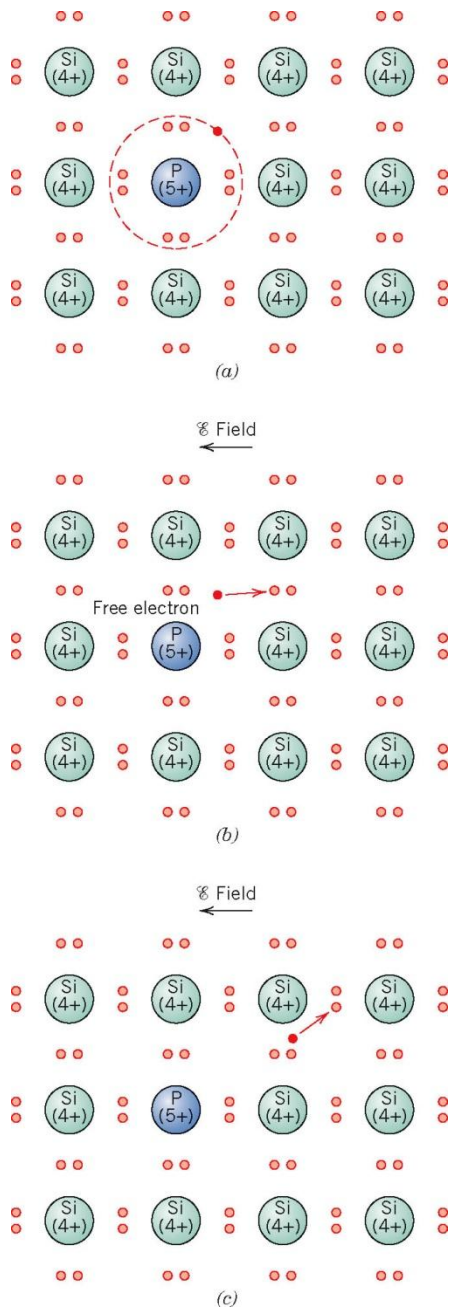
Semicondutores extrínsecos

Tipo n

Condutividade

$$\sigma = n|e|\mu_e + p|e|\mu_b$$

Por elétrons e buracos



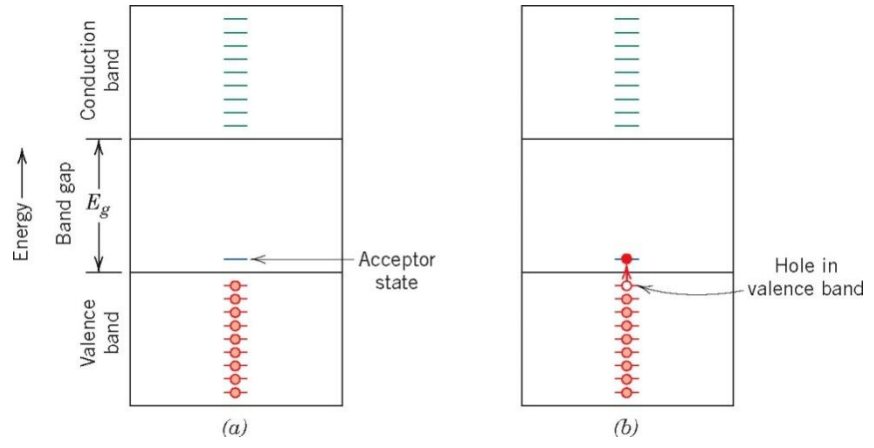
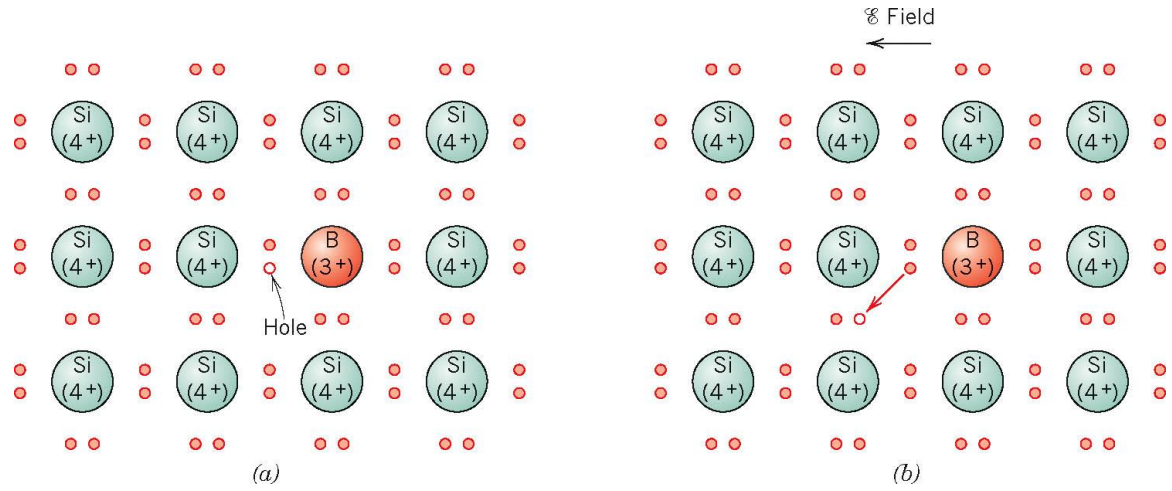
Semicondutores extrínsecos

Tipo p

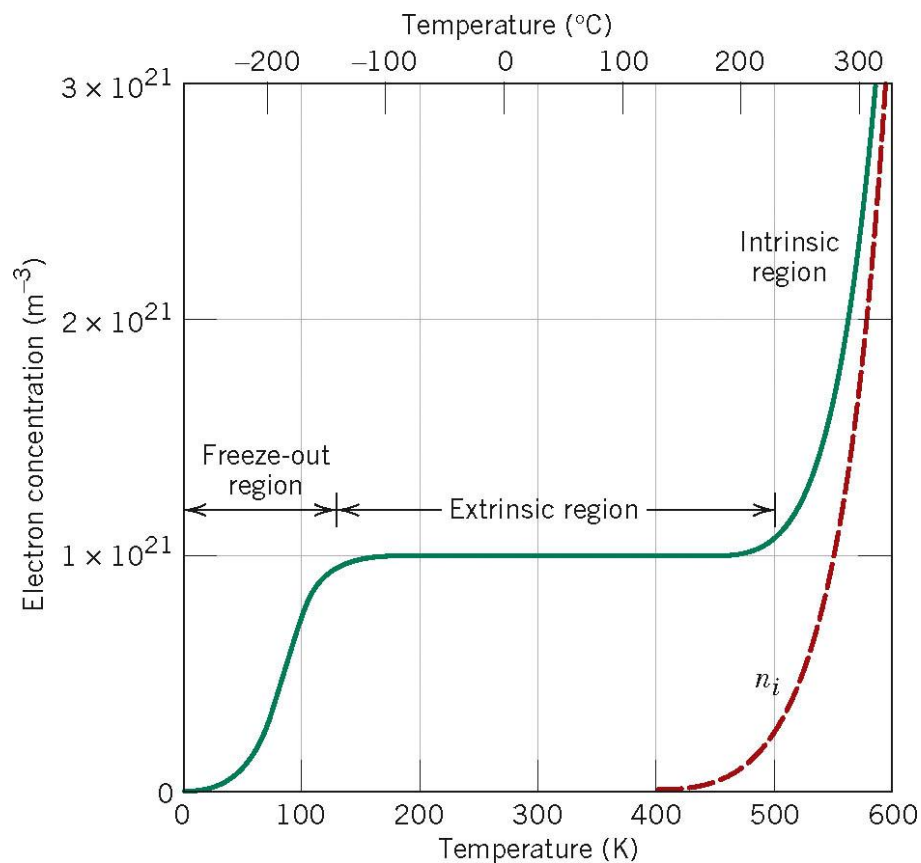
Condutividade

$$\sigma = n|e|\mu_e + p|e|\mu_b$$

Por elétrons e buracos



Semicondutores extrínsecos



Condutividade

$$\sigma = n|e|\mu_e + p|e|\mu_b$$

Por elétrons e buracos

Variação com a temperatura da condutividade

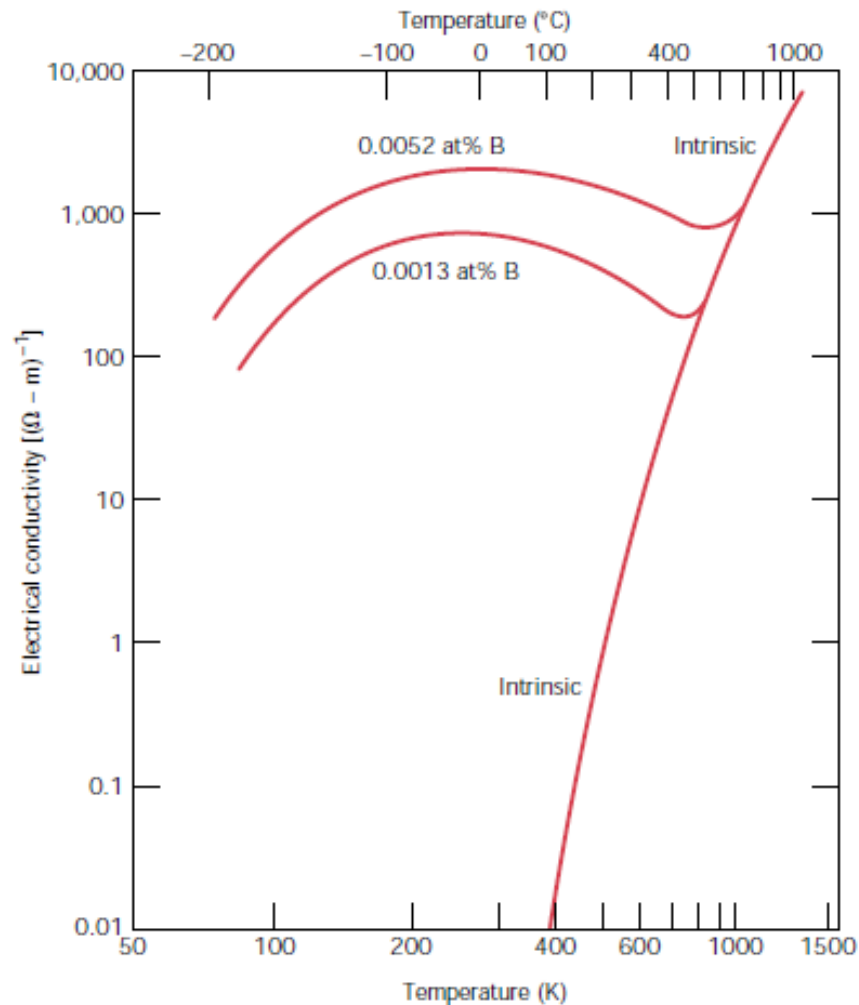


FIGURE 12.15 The temperature dependence of the electrical conductivity (log-log scales) for intrinsic silicon and boron-doped silicon at two doping levels. [Adapted from G. L. Pearson and J. Bardeen, *Phys. Rev.*, **75**, 865 (1949).]

A dependência da condutividade intrínseca com a temperatura é aproximadamente:

$$\ln \sigma \cong C - \frac{E_g}{2kT}$$

A dependência dos portadores de carga com a temperatura é aproximadamente

$$\ln n = \ln p \cong C' - \frac{E_g}{2kT}$$

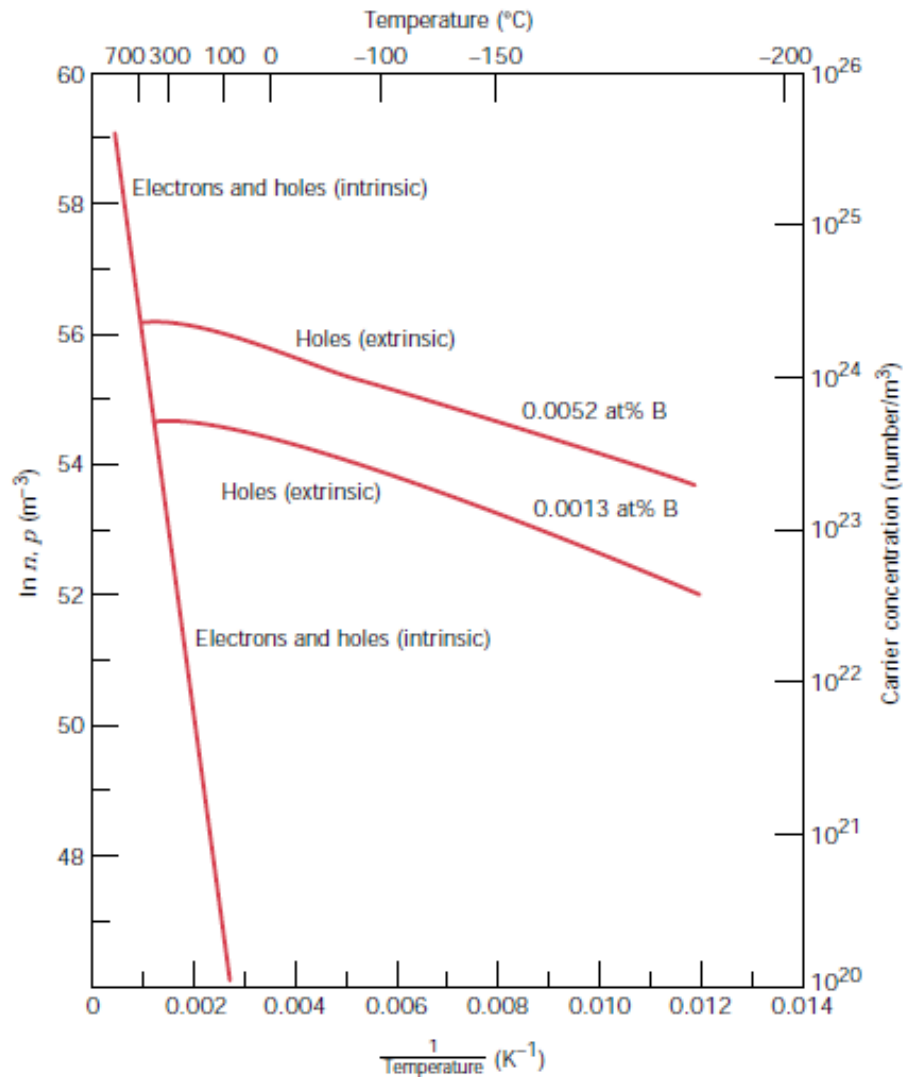


FIGURE 12.16
The logarithm of carrier (electron and hole) concentration as a function of the reciprocal of the absolute temperature for intrinsic silicon and two boron-doped silicon materials. (Adapted from G. L. Pearson and J. Bardeen, *Phys. Rev.*, **75**, 865, 1949.)

$$E_g = -2k \left(\frac{\Delta \ln p}{\Delta(1/T)} \right)$$

$$= -2k \left(\frac{\Delta \ln n}{\Delta(1/T)} \right)$$

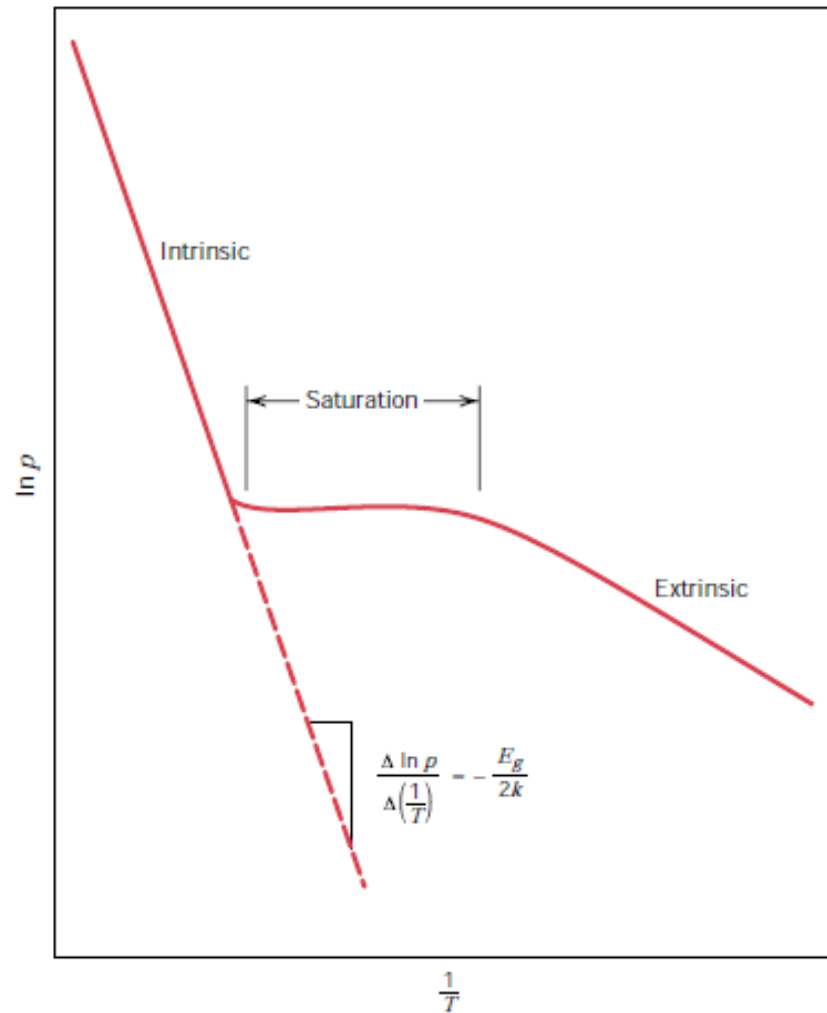


FIGURE 12.17 Schematic plot of the natural logarithm of hole concentration as a function of the reciprocal of absolute temperature for a p -type semiconductor that exhibits extrinsic, saturation, and intrinsic behavior.

Exemplo 1

Phosphorus is added to high-purity silicon to give a concentration of 10^{23} m^{-3} of charge carriers at room temperature.

- (a) Is this material *n*-type or *p*-type?
- (b) Calculate the room-temperature conductivity of this material, assuming that electron and hole mobilities are the same as for the intrinsic material.

(a) Phosphorus is a Group VA element (Figure 2.6) and, therefore, will act as a donor in silicon. Thus, the 10^{23} m^{-3} charge carriers will be virtually all electrons. This electron concentration is greater than that for the intrinsic case ($1.33 \times 10^{16} \text{ m}^{-3}$, Example Problem 12.1); hence, this material is extrinsically *n*-type.

(b) In this case the conductivity may be determined using Equation 12.16, as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma &= n|e|\mu_e = (10^{23} \text{ m}^{-3})(1.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C})(0.14 \text{ m}^2/\text{V}\cdot\text{s}) \\ &= 2240 (\Omega\cdot\text{m})^{-1}\end{aligned}$$

Exemplo 2-

If the room-temperature [25°C (298 K)] electrical conductivity of intrinsic germanium is $2.2 (\Omega\text{-m})^{-1}$, estimate its conductivity at 150°C (423 K).

$$C = \ln \sigma + \frac{E_g}{2kT}$$

$$= \ln(2.2) + \frac{0.67 \text{ eV}}{(2)(8.62 \times 10^{-5} \text{ eV/K})(298 \text{ K})} = 13.83$$

A condutividade a 150°C (423 K):

$$\ln \sigma = C - \frac{E_g}{2kT}$$

$$= 13.83 - \frac{0.67 \text{ eV}}{(2)(8.62 \times 10^{-5} \text{ eV/K})(423 \text{ K})} = 4.64$$

$$\sigma = 103.8 (\Omega\text{-m})^{-1}$$

Dispositivos Semicondutores

Junção p-n

Diodos

Processo de produção

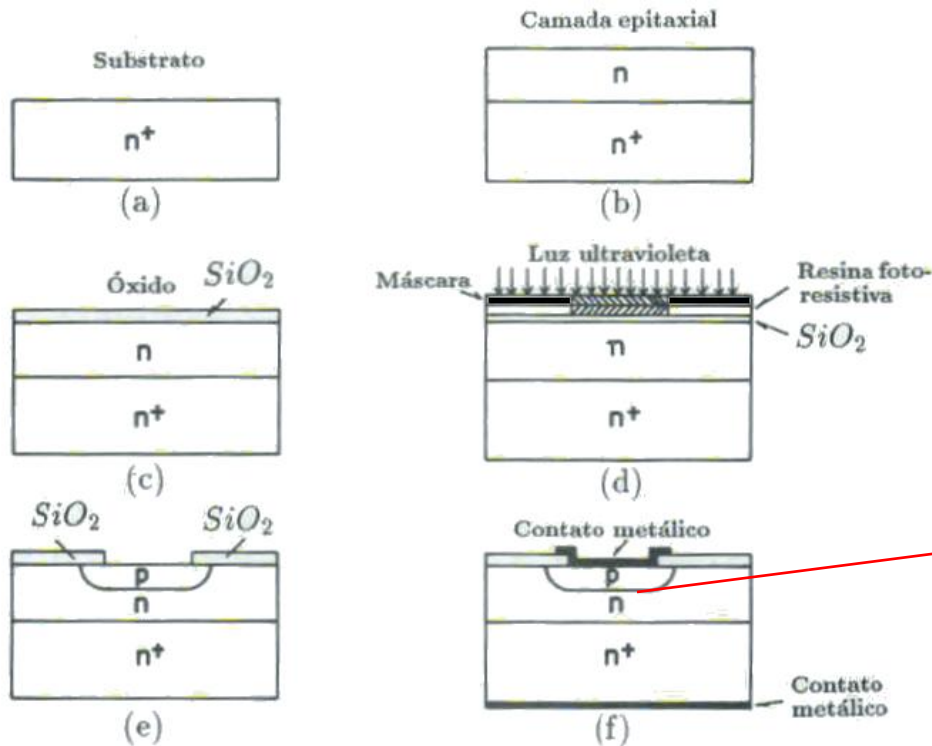


Figura 6.1: Etapas da fabricação de um diodo de junção p-n com a tecnologia planar: (a) pastilha de Si usada como substrato; (b) substrato com camada de Si epitaxial dopado com impurezas tipo n; (c) camada óxida sobre o Si; (d) ilustração do processo de fotolitografia para polimerizar certas regiões da resina foto-resistiva; (e) difusão de impurezas tipo p através da janela aberta no óxido; (f) estrutura completa do diodo de junção com contatos metálicos.

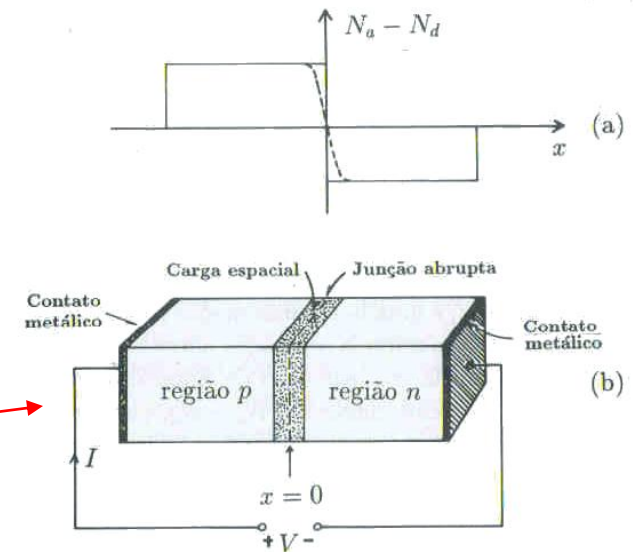
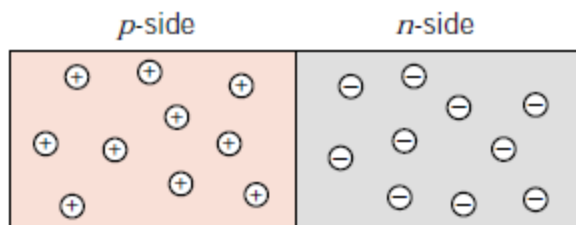
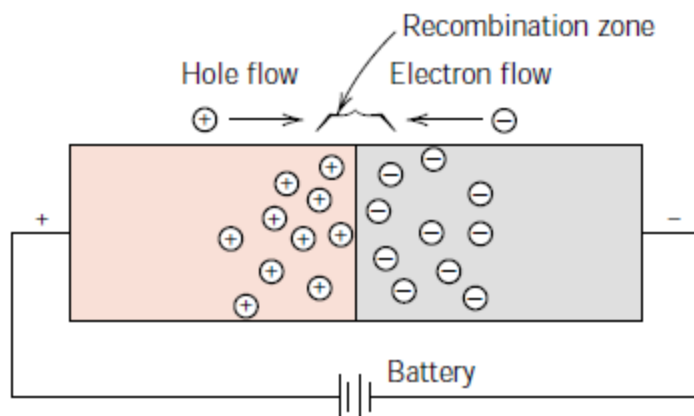


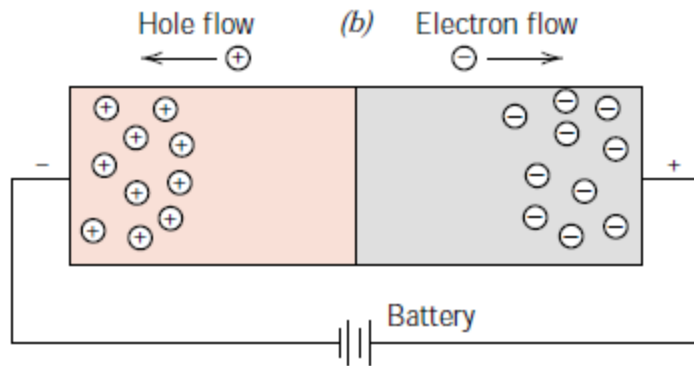
Figura 6.2: (a) Variação da concentração de impurezas numa junção p-n. A linha tracejada representa a variação numa junção real enquanto a linha cheia representa uma junção abrupta ideal. (b) Modelo de junção abrupta unidimensional.



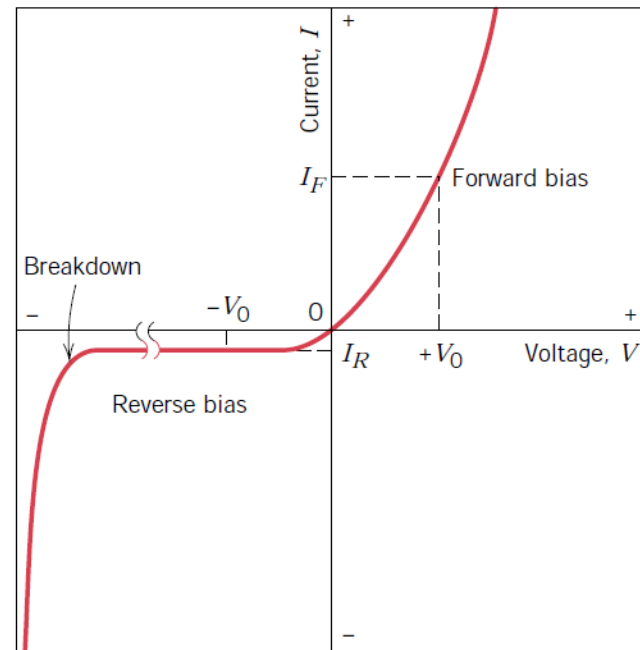
(a)



(b)



(c)



Dispositivos Semicondutores

Junção p-n

Diodos

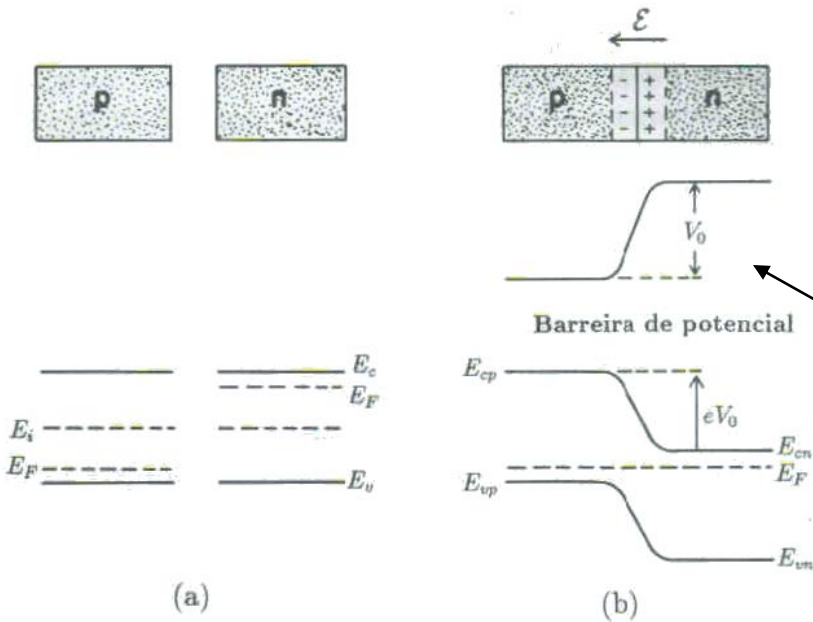


Figura 6.3: (a) Semicondutores *p* e *n* separados. (b) Carga, campo elétrico, potencial e níveis de energia na região de carga espacial de junção *p-n*.

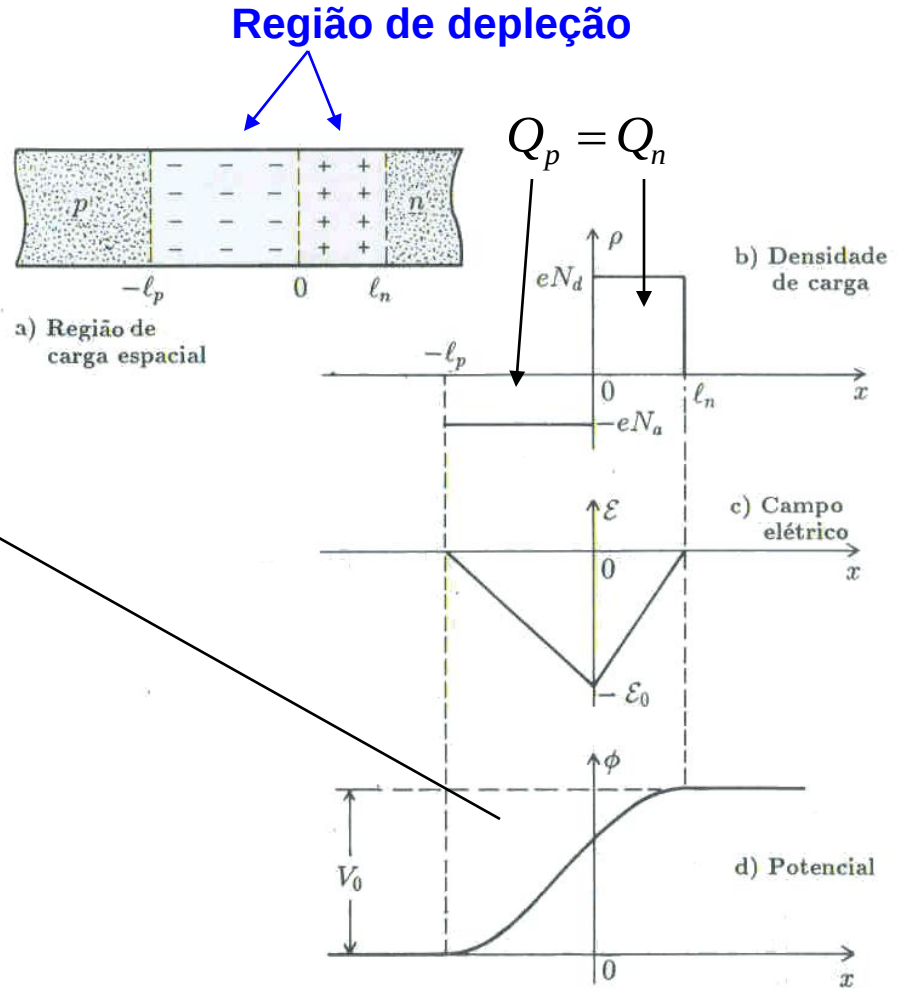


Figura 6.4: Variação da densidade de carga, campo elétrico e potencial eletrostático no modelo unidimensional da junção *p-n*.

Dispositivos Semicondutores

Junção p-n

Diodos

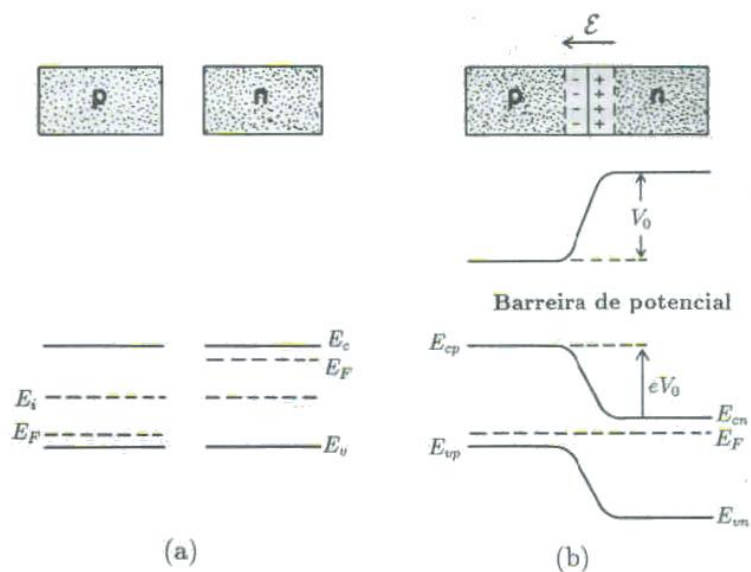
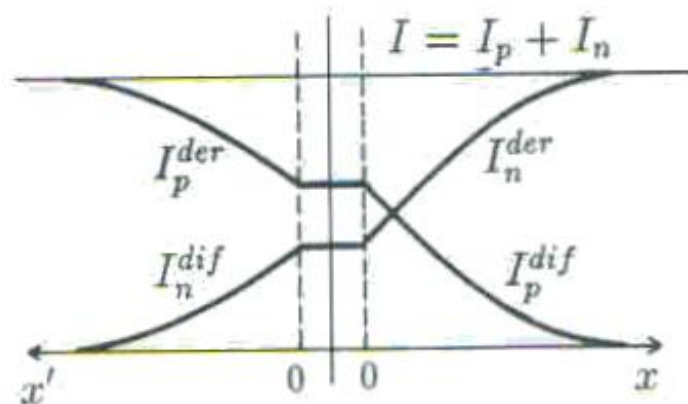


Figura 6.3: (a) Semicondutores p e n separados. (b) Carga, campo elétrico, potencial e níveis de energia na região de carga espacial de junção p - n .

Correntes na região de depleção



Dispositivos Semicondutores

Junção p-n

Região de depleção

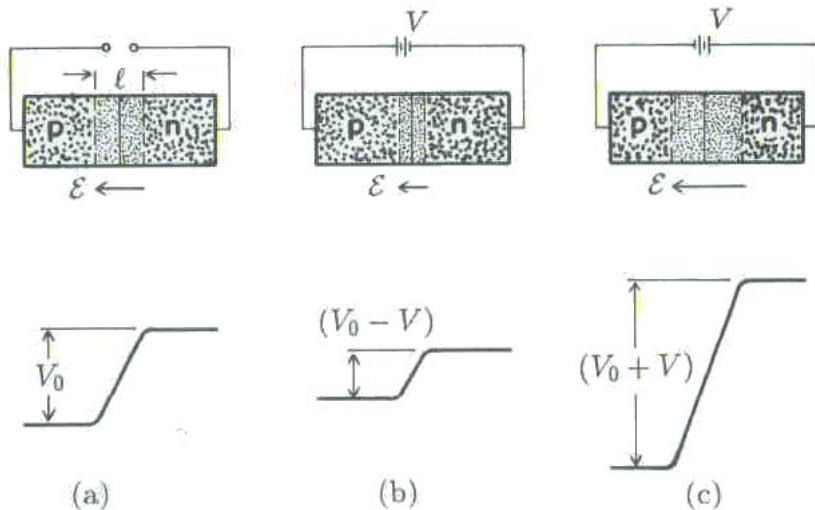
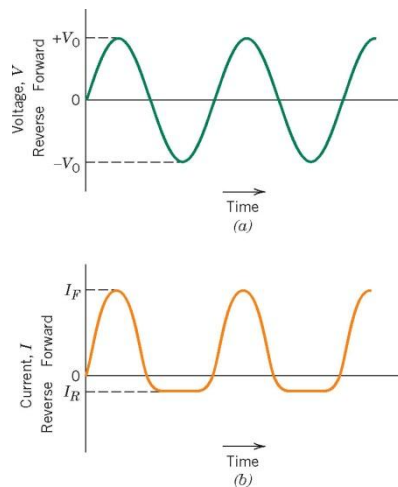


Figura 6.5: Efeito de tensão externa na espessura da região de carga espacial e na altura da barreira de potencial: (a) situação em equilíbrio; (b) polarização direta; (c) polarização reversa.



Diodos

Corrente elétrica em um diodo

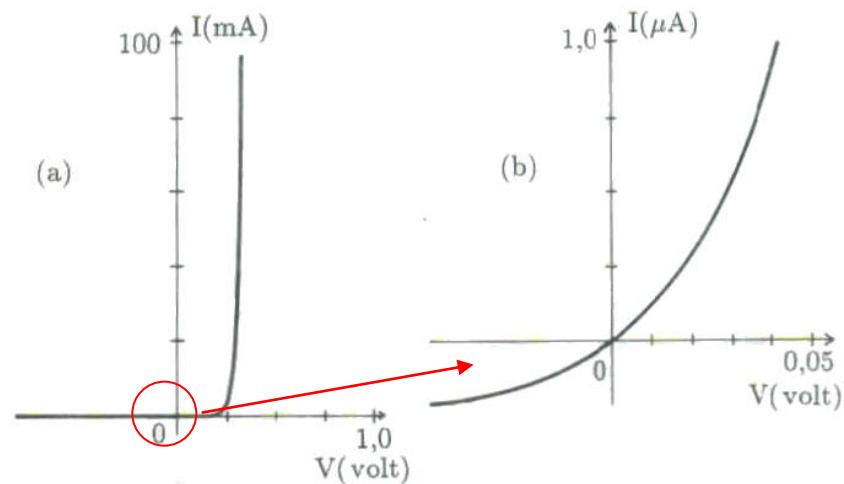
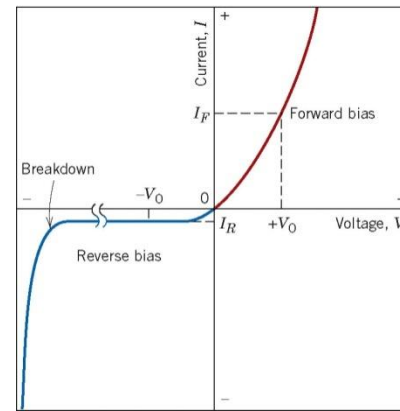
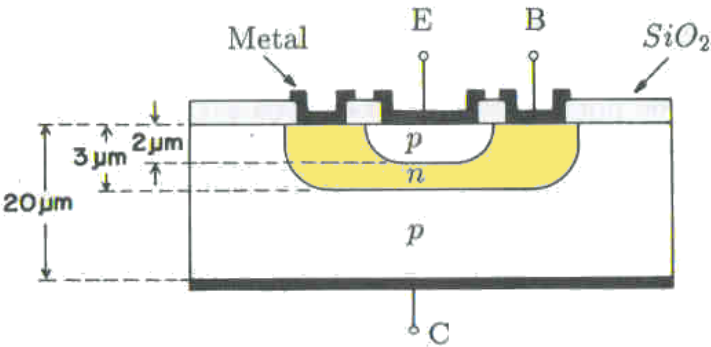


Figura 6.7: Característica I - V de junção p - n ideal dada pela equação do diodo com $I_s = 0,25 \mu A$, valor adequado para uma junção de germânio. A curva em (b) é a mesma que em (a), feita em escala ampliada para mostrar o comportamento em torno da origem.



Dispositivos Semicondutores

Transistor p-n-p



Transistor bipolar

Corrente elétrica em um transistor

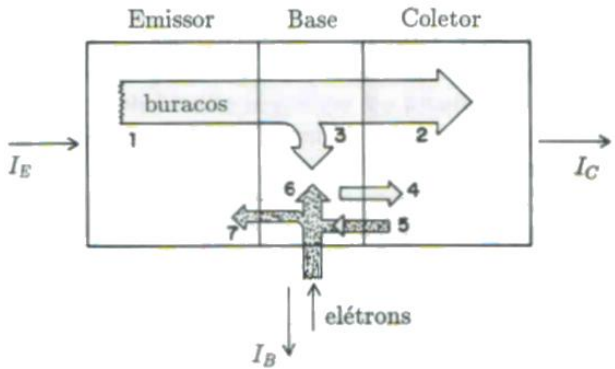
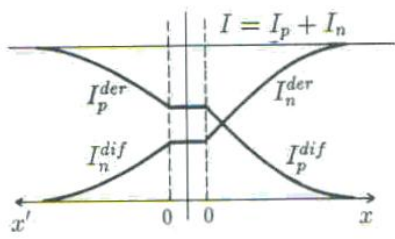
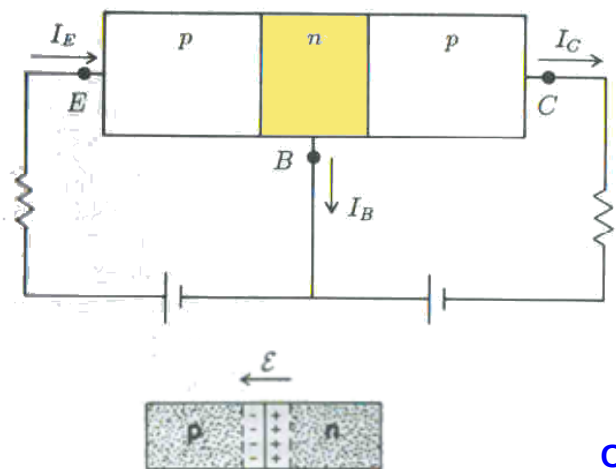


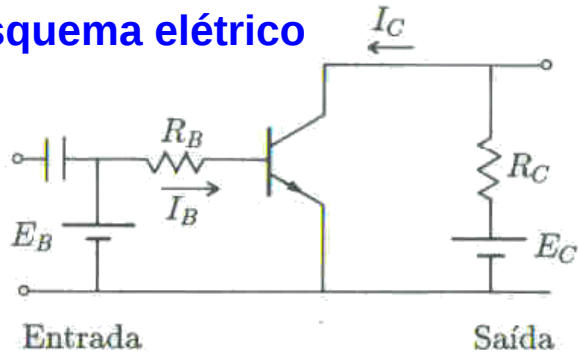
Figura 7.4: Ilustração do fluxo de elétrons e de buracos em transistor p-n-p: 1- Buracos em movimento de deriva no emissor; 2- Buracos que atingem o coletor em movimento de difusão; 3- Buracos que desaparecem na base por recombinação; 4 e 5- Buracos e elétrons gerados termicamente na base e que formam a corrente de saturação reversa da junção do coletor; 6- Elétrons que recombinaem com os buracos da componente 3; 7- Elétrons injetados da base para o emissor formando a corrente I_{E_n} .

Figura 7.2: Estrutura planar do transistor bipolar de junção com algumas dimensões típicas. As letras E, B e C representam os terminais do emissor, da base e do coletor, respectivamente. As distâncias indicadas representam espessuras típicas.



Correntes na região de depleção

Esquema elétrico



Transistor p-n-p

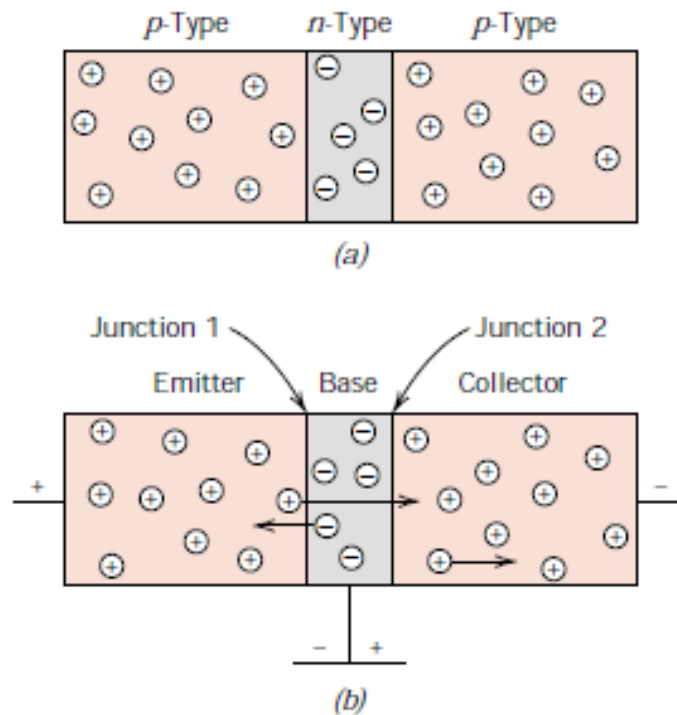


FIGURE 12.23 For a junction transistor (*p-n-p* type), the distributions and directions of electron and hole motion (a) when no potential is applied and (b) with appropriate bias for voltage amplification.

